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# MENDICANT WANDERERS

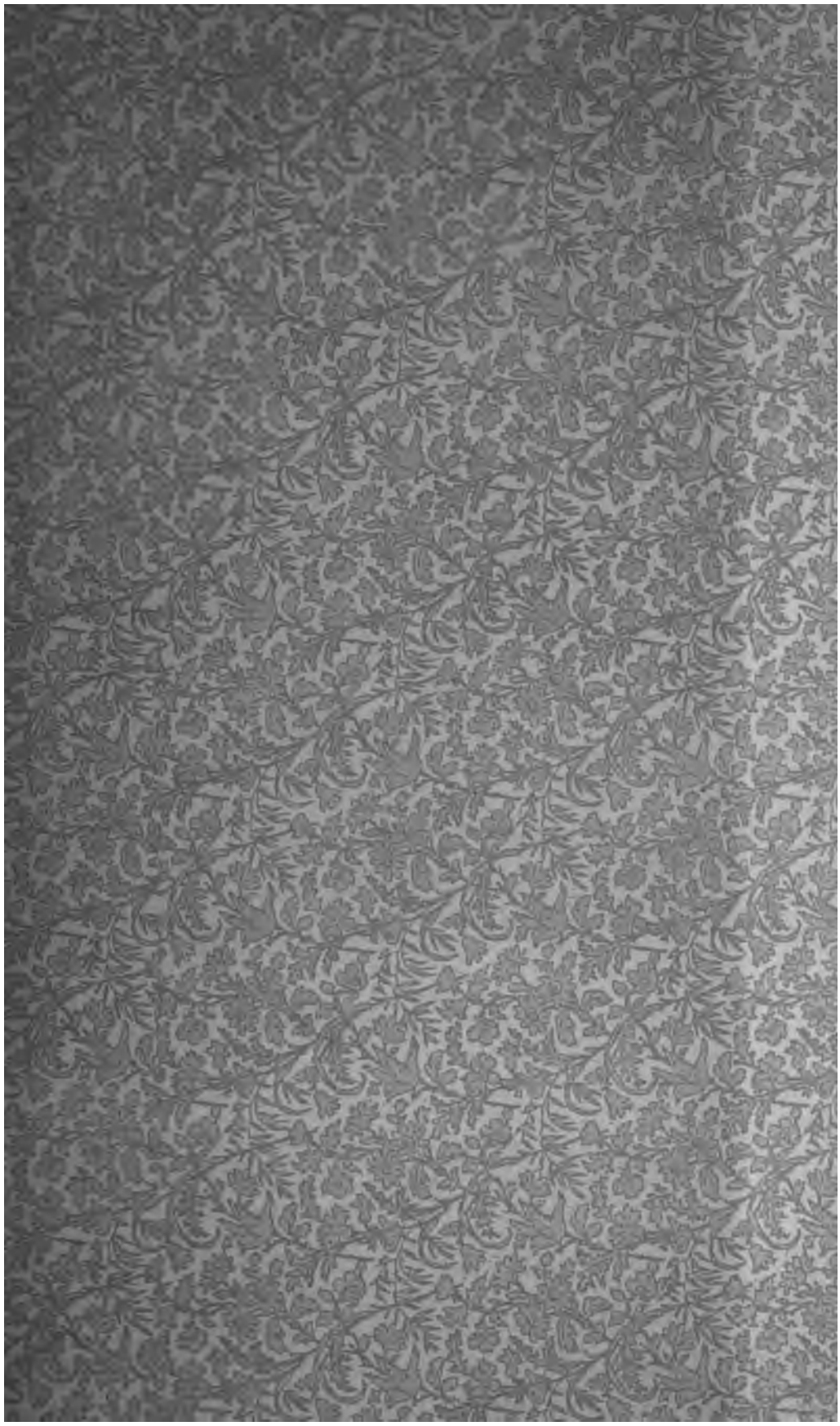
THROUGH THE

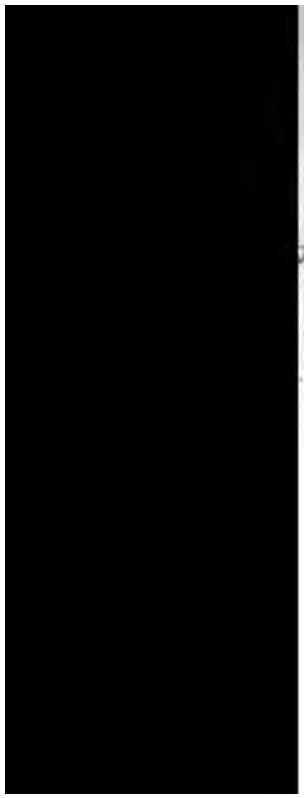
# STREETS OF LONDON

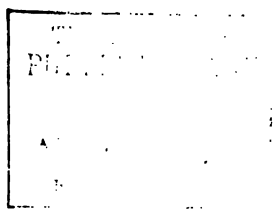
WITH

## Portraits of the Most Remarkable

## DRAWN FROM LIFE







# MENDICANT WANDE

THROUGH THE

# STREETS OF LONDO

WITH

*PORTRAITS OF THE MOST REMARI*

DRAWN FROM LIFE BY

JOHN THOMAS SMITH
*Late Keeper of the Prints in the British Museum.*

WITH

INTRODUCTION BY FRANCIS DOUCE,

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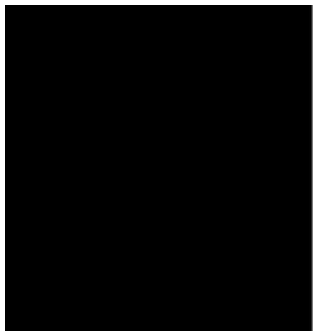

# PREFACE.

*Mr Granger, at the close of his Biographical History of England, says, "I shall conclude this observing, that Lord Bacon has somewhere remarked, that biography has been confined within too narro if the lives of great personages only deserved the notice of the inquisitive part of mankind. I have, pe foregoing strictures extended the sphere of it too far. I began with Monarchs, and have ended with Be Chimney-Sweepers, and Beggars. But they that fill the highest and the lowest classes of human life, s respects, to be more nearly allied than even themselves imagine. A skilful anatomist would find little or no dissecting the body of a king and that of the meanest of his subjects; and a judicious philosopher wou surprising conformity, in discussing the nature and qualities of their minds."*

EGGARY, of late, particularly for the last six y become so dreadful in London, that the mo interference of the legislature was deemed a necessary; indeed, the deceptions of the idle an were so various, cunning, and extensive, that most instances extremely difficult to discover object of charity from the impostor.

Concluding, therefore, from the reductio metropolitan beggars, that several curious charact disappear by being either compelled to indust partake of the liberal parochial rates provided in their respective workhouses, it occurred to t of the present publication, that likenesses of remarkable of them, with a few particulars of th would not be unamusing to those to whom t been a pest for several years.

In order to convince his readers that he does not stand alone as a deli mendicants, he begs leave to observe, that several of the very first-rate art studied from them.

Michael Angelo Buonarotti often drew from beggars; and report says, t early part of his life, when he had not the means of paying them in money, make an additional sketch, and, presenting it to the party, desire him to take i particular person, who would purchase it. Fuseli, in his life of Michael Angelo, "a beggar rose from his hand the patriarch of poverty." The same artist, in lectures, delivered at the Royal Academy, also observes, that "Michael Angelo his beggars into Patriarchs and Prophets, in the ceiling of the Sistini Chapel."

Annibal Caracci frequently drew subjects in low life. His "Cries of etched by Giuseppe Maria Mitelli, pub. 1660, in folio, are evidently from real c It will also be recollected, that some of the finest productions of Murillo, Jan Drogsloot, are beggars. Callot's twenty-four beggars are evidently from nat among Rembrandt's etchings are to be found twenty-three plates of this descript

Sir Joshua Reynolds frequently painted from beggars, and from these pe

his finest pictures, particularly his "Mercury as a Pickpocket," ar
oy." His Count Ugolino, was painted from a pavier, soon after l
Hospital from a severe fever. Mr West painted the portrait of
when he became a hundred years old; and considered him as
l years afterwards. The same person was used also as a model l
Who can forget the lovely countenance of Gainsborough's Shepher
een Earlom's excellent engraving from it? He was a lad well know
who walked St James's Street thirty years ago. The model for tl
the Woodman, by the same artist, is now living in the Borough,
107.

in 1778, when modelling the bust of Dr Johnson, who then wore
ar to sit for the hair. The same artist was not equally fortunate
r great character, for on his application to a beggar for the lil
declined to sit, with an observation that three half-crowns were n
uble.

thaniel Hone, in the year 1850, painted the portrait of James Turn
ho valued his time at a shilling an hour. Captain Baillie has ma
icture.

ited painter, Mr Ward, made similar overtures to a lame sailor, wl
them and prefer his begging occupation.

ny fine things produced by Flaxman, is a figure of a blind sail
oned in page 19 of this work. The artist has introduced him in
, erected in Campsal Church, to the memory of Misses Yarborough.
ot only been useful to artists as models, but serviceable to them
rancis Perrier, who was born of poor parents, when a boy enter
a blind beggar, for the express purpose of getting from France
studies in that city; and Old Scheemaker, the sculptor, Nolleken

# INTRODUCTION.

THE present work is very far from being offered as a general view peculiar branch of pauperism, which includes the many wandering of mankind that are supported by the casual and irregular bounty of or by means that have at least the appearance of industry or hon ingenuity; for that would be a task requiring the united efforts of the histori legislator, and the antiquary. It may be deemed sufficient to submit to the r notice, such accounts and gleanings as immediately relate to the particular cha which are here once more embodied and presented to him by the aid of the grap In the mean time, a slight sketch of the state and progress of mendicity in form may be neither unacceptable nor without its use.

The Beggar's calling, if not one of the most respectable, may doubtless be re as one of the most ancient. In every part of the globe where man is congregat inequality of his condition, the too frequent indolence of his habits, or the shifts tc human misery is occasionally reduced, will compel him to depend for his support generosity of his fellow-creatures, and even sometimes lead him to prefer this disg state of existence. The sacred volume has supplied us with evidence of the mer profession at an early period. King David, when imprecating curses on the head enemy, prays that "his children be continually vagabonds, and *beg*;" * and the s Ulysses and the beggar Irus, as related in one of the oldest works extant, is almost to every one.

The state of mendicity among the Greeks and Romans is but obscurely re nor have any specific laws or regulations that they might have framed relating subject been transmitted to us. The beggars in Horace, who lamented the death musician Tigellinus, were probably of the common kind, though some have su them to have been fortune-tellers or prophets. Their dress would be of the ragge the *mendicula impluviata* of Plautus. We learn from Seneca, that the beggars time practised every species of imposture, and even amputated their limbs t purpose of exciting compassion.

During the middle ages, we meet with a few legislative acts relating to the v classes. In a capitulary of the Emperor Charlemagne, beggars were prohibitec wandering about the country; and another ancient law of the Franks is cited by Rhenanus in his German chronicle, by which every city is ordered to maintain it poor, who are nevertheless to be compelled to manual labour, or otherwise not entitled to relief; a vagrant life is also strictly prohibited. For a considerable ti kingdom of France was much infested with a set of itinerant beggars, usually kne the appellation of *Truands*, and their occupation by that of *Truandise*; from terms our own language has adopted an obvious word of much significance.

* Psal. cix. 10. The passage in 1 Samuel ii. 8, "He lifteth up the *beggar* from the dunghill," has used, because the original word does not seem to mean a common beggar. Strictly rendered, it signifie *person*, or one in want.

e name to one of the streets of Paris, called *La Truanderie;* an
begging alms, committed the most atrocious crimes and excesse
d of fraud and imposture; so that the name gradually became th
very thing that was bad and infamous. In later times they we
hey assumed the form of a regular government, elected a king, an
code of laws, and a language peculiar to themselves, constructe
of the debauched and licentious youths who, abandoning the
ssociated with these vagabonds. The facetious author of a poetic
rench robber Cartouche, has given a very humorous account of th
*Argot*, which, at the expense of graver etymologists, he derives fro
tending that this *jargon*, a term that would perhaps have supplie
ted meaning of the other, was either invented by the navigators
el, for the purpose of deceiving his majesty of Colchos, or constructe
Argos, and transported afterwards to Troy, where the Greek genera
their soldiers. The same writer has likewise compiled a dictiona
question, which is given at the end of Cartouche's history. The
tle of the *Great Chosroes*, in imitation of the Persian monarch of th
s had their several cant denominations contrived with considerab
these sovereigns thought fit to prefer his own name, and was calle
is fellow used to be drawn triumphantly through the streets in
out dogs, and at length finished his career on a gibbet at Bourdeau
f this honourable fraternity were graciously received by the monarc
s officers for instruction. These taught them to counterfeit wound
y means of the juice of celandine and other herbs; to make prepar
, for the purpose of hindering dogs from barking, and many oth
nces essential to the profession of a beggar. The necessary qualific
at court, was the possession of masks, rags, plaisters, bandage
matters calculated to excite charity and compassion; a candidate f
h was elective, must have passed through one or more offices, an
in all appearance shockingly diseased, but curable in a day's tim
ere composed of a thousand bits of rag, of various colours. Eve
a council of his officers and subjects, who reported their proceedin

feited demoniacs, by means of soap held in the mouth, with which they produce foam, and exhibited false wounds on their heads and bodies, which they preten have inflicted on themselves during their fits. These last were the most faithful s of the *Great Chosroes*, and paid him a much higher tribute than any of the rest. the above, there were the *Pietres*, the *Courtaux*, the *Polissons*, the *Capon Francmitoux*, and a variety of others, all assuming different characters, to defra unwary in every possible manner. These particulars have been collected toget exhibiting a general view of the manners and practices of the begging tribe kingdom of France, where the regulations concerning them appear to have bee frequent and severe. In the reign of Francis I. many edicts of the court issued them, by some of which all the beggars in Paris were compelled to clear the city and ditches, and to assist in repairing the fortifications; and for this purpose the officers seized upon all that were able-bodied and competent to work. Many banished to the provinces, and if they continued to beg, and refused to assist vintage, they were ordered to be hanged. Whipping was the more general punis and where licensed, they were not suffered to go about in troops, but confined to in Paris only, to prevent robberies and other mischief. Those who could not lab account of infirmity, were maintained in hospitals, or by contributions at the ch where they were not permitted, as at present, to beg, under pain of whipping. admirable Pictures of Paris by Mercier, there is an interesting article on the beggars of that city, where their noisy orgies at their places of rendezvous, whe have stripped themselves of their false limbs and hideous plasters, are eloq described. He mentions one cruel and wicked practice among these impostors, n that when they steal other people's children for want of their own, they distort an dislocate the members of the unfortunate victims, to give them what they imp term the arms and legs of God Almighty.

With respect to the vagabonds of Spain, who will be found to resemble, with difference, many of the classes above described, it will be sufficient to refer the re those excellent novels, Lazarillo de Tormes, and Guzman de Alfarache. The mann the Italian mendicants and impostors are admirably depicted, with many entert stories, in the very curious work of Rafael Frianoro, entitled, "Il vagabondo, overo de bianti e vagabondi," *Viterbo*, 1620, 12mo, in which the catalogue of names parties, and of the impostures practised, far exceeded those of any other country.

Della Valle, in his travels to the East Indies, informs us, that the beggars there use of a trumpet to express their wants, frequently terrifying the people into char their loud clamours. Of the Chinese mendicants, some particulars will be fou explaining one of the plates of this work.

It would amount to positive negligence, if, in the present sketch, those wan that are usually known among ourselves by the appellation of Gypsies, and on th tinent by that of Bohemians, on account of their first appearance in that country passed over without some notice; but their history has been so learnedly and cop detailed by M. Grellmann, that it may be thought sufficient on this occasion to ad the English translation of that excellent work by Mr Raper, published 1787, in qu

Nor should the mention of the orders of mendicant friars be omitted, who, no had their prototypes in the knavish priests of Cybele. Of these persons there wer orders,—viz., the Augustinians, the Carmelites, the Dominicans, and the Minorites. wandered from place to place, professing poverty, and exciting the charity of They had assumed and acquired an unlimited control over the consciences of the d victims of their artifice, and at length became particularly odious to the monks an

ntinuing nevertheless to maintain their power and influence, fro
nd protection of the Roman Pontiffs, who regarded them as some
l supporters. In our own country these people encountered a mo
e enemy in the celebrated Wickliffe, who, in his sermons and oth
ainst them with much vehement eloquence as thieves, hypocrite
as Iscariot; telling them that Christ never commissioned any one
ter of a beggar; and that, although he preferred a state of povert
lms himself, nor allowed of others doing it, but in cases of extrem

ecclesiastical mendicants were those pseudo-monks, who, among ma
scrupled not to take to themselves wives, whilst their brethren co
ith concubines. These were branded by the regular monks with t
*rds*, and are specially termed *sturdy beggars*, in a very bitter inve
y Felix Hammerlein, a civilian and canon of Zurich, in the fifteen
tically calls them the legitimate sons of Belial. Many other write
em with great acrimony, and some of the more rigid Papists seem
among the *Lollards*, an appellation that has very much arrested t
ned in etymology, though without any certainty as to its origin.
our early history supply few, if any, materials that throw light up
us; and the laws of the Saxons, as well as those of our Briti
ly silent as to any regulation concerning vagrants or mendicants
s incident however in the life of Edward the Confessor, as relat
ured of Rievaulx, is worthy of being mentioned. This sovereign
markable for his benevolence to the poor, many of whom he private
these was one Ralph, a Norman, a miserable object, whose lim
ntracted by disease. This man, scarcely able to creep along on h
sual practice with such persons, and urged by necessity, the moth
e first who is reported as making use of a hollow vessel of wood,
n, in which he placed his hinder parts, guiding and supporting h
eans of his hands, and thus sailed along, as it were, upon the groun
h he made a pilgrimage to his tomb, and addressing himself to t
was healed, as says the legend, of his disease.

testimonial from a justice of the peace. The sheriffs and gaolers are also charge the custody of beggars, though it does not appear for what particular offence. Re persons and hermits who beg must have licence from their ordinaries, and scholars universities from their chancellors, under the like penalties.

The Stat. xix. Hen. VII., adverting to the rigour of the last-mentioned regul and to the great expense of confining vagabonds and beggars in prison, enacts, t immediate discharge from the gaols shall take place, and all beggars be set in the for a day and a night, without other food than bread and water, and then sent place of their nativity, or where they may have resided for the space of three yea also enacts, that such beggars as are not able to work be passed to their own where only they are to be allowed to beg.

By Stat. xxii. Hen. VIII., persons unable to work are to be licensed by cer from mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, or justices, to beg within certain districts; and if t found begging without such licence, they are to be set in the stocks for three da three nights, and fed only on bread and water, or else whipped, at the discretion magistrate, who is afterwards to give the party a licence and dismiss him. Person " whole and mighty in body, and able to labour," and found begging, are to be w at the cart's tail till blood come, and then dismissed to their own district, recei licence, stating their punishment, and authorising them to beg by the way. Scho the universities begging without licence, to be punished as above. Persons wan about with unlawful games, and fortune-tellers of all kinds, to be punished for tl offence by two days whipping; for the second, by like whipping, with subsequent and loss of one ear; for the third, the like punishment, with loss of the other ear licence was in these words,—" Memorandum, that A. B. of Dale, for reasonable con tions, is licensed to beg within the hundred of P. K. in the county of L.;" and the after whipping is as follows,—" I. S., whipped for a vagrant strong beggar, at Dale county of L., according to the law, the 22 July, in the 23 year of King Henry the l was assigned to pass forthwith and directly from thence to Sale, in the county where he saith he was born, or where he last dwelled by the term of three years, a is limited to be there within fourteen days next ensuing, at his peril," &c.

By this act, persons delivered from gaol, or acquitted of felonies, who could n the usual fees, were to be licensed by the keeper to raise such fees by begging space of six weeks, on pain of whipping for default of such licence.

By the 27th Hen. VIII., further provisions were made for the labour and e ment of vagabonds and beggars. Churchwardens to gather alms for supporting tl on Sundays and holidays. Begging children, between the ages of five and fc years, to be placed under masters of husbandry; and those between the ages of and sixteen to be whipped for running away. Beggars offending again after tl punishment, to be marked by cutting off the upper gristle of the right ear; and if still loitering in idleness, to be indicted as felons at the quarter sessions, and on con to suffer death. The mendicant friars are specially excepted in this act, which pi many additional supports for the poor besides the vast donations from the still e monasteries, and the almshouses and hospitals.

At the commencement of the reign of Edw. VI., a most severe and extraor statute was made for the punishment of vagabonds and relief of poor persons. not appear who were the contrivers of this instrument, the preamble and genera of which were more in accordance with the tyrannical and arbitrary measures preceding reign, than with the mild and merciful character of the infant sovereig is well known to have taken a very active part in the affairs of government. It

tes on this subject, and enacts, that if any beggar or other perso
npotent, and after loitering or idly wandering for the space of thr
not offer himself to labour, or being engaged in any person's servi
ave his work, it shall be lawful for the master to carry him before
o, on proof of the offence, shall cause the party to be marked with
tter V on the breast, and adjudge him to be his master's slave f
ars, who shall feed him "on bread and water, or, at his discretion, o
cause the said slave to work, by beating, chaining, or otherwise, i
r (how vile soever it be) as he shall put him unto." If the sla
absent himself for a fortnight without leave, the master may pursu
chaining or beating, and have his action of damage against any o
r detain him. On proof before the justice of the slave's escape, h
to be marked on the forehead or ball of the cheek with a hot iro
nd adjudged to be his master's slave for ever; and for the secon
way, he is to be regarded as a felon and suffer death. The childre
ken from them, and, with other vagrant children, to be apprentice
o whoever will take them; and if such children so apprenticed ru
e retaken, and become slaves till the age of twenty in females, an
es, and punishment by chains, &c., and power to the master to le
hem, as goods and chattels, for the term aforesaid. If any sla
ound the master in resisting correction, or conspire to wound
n his house or other property, he is to suffer death as a felon, unle
sent to retain him as a slave for ever; and if any parent, nurse,
ildren, so become slaves, shall steal or entice them away from th
shall be liable to become a slave to the said master for ever, and th
nticed away restored. If any vagrant be brought to a place whe
lf to have been born, and it shall be manifest that he was not
lie he shall be marked in the face with an S, and become a slave
corporation of the city for ever. Any master of a slave may put
his neck, arm, or leg, for safe custody; and any person taking
such ring, without consent of the master, shall forfeit the sum of te

by any baron of the realm), jugglers, tinkers, pedlars, common labourers able in
but begging and refusing labour for reasonable wages, persons delivered from ga
begging for fees, all persons whatever that beg in any manner as wanderers, a
gypsies or pretending to be so, shall be adjudged rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy b
and be liable to the punishment of whipping till the blood come, and passed t
respective parishes, and committed to the house of correction until further provisi
work, or placing in almshouses. If any of the above persons shall appear to b
gerous to the inferior sort of people, or will not otherwise be reformed, they sl
committed to the house of correction or county gaol, and at the quarter-sessi
necessary, banished from the kingdom to such places as shall be assigned by the
council, or otherwise be sent to the galleys of the kingdom for life, with pain of
on returning from banishment. No vagabonds or beggars to be imported from I
Scotland, or the Isle of Man, or, if already here, to be sent back to their res
countries. No diseased poor persons to be suffered to repair to the baths of B
Buxton for cure, unless they forbear to beg, and are licensed by two justices; an
the above cities be not charged with finding relief for such persons. This statute
extend to children under seven years old, nor to *glassmen* of good behaviour, tra
with licence, and forbearing to beg.

It is impossible to look upon a more finished picture of the general manners
begging classes, a little before the Reformation, than in the following extract fr
once deservedly celebrated satire entitled the *Ship of Fools*. Although of f
construction, it is not the less calculated for the meridian of England; and inde
translator has in some degree adapted it to his own country. The author thus ad
the parties in question:—

"All vacabondes and myghty beggers, the whyche gothe beggynge from dore to do
ayleth lytell or nought, with lame men and crepylles, come unto me, and I shall gyve
almesse saluberryme and of grete vertue. The mendycans be in grete nombre, wherfore
declare unto you some of theyr foolysshe condycyons. These fooles, the whiche be founde i
corporal bodyes, wyl nourysh and kepe dyvers chyldren. The monkes have this myschefe a
clerkes also, the whiche have theyr coffers ful of grete rychesses and treasoures. Neverthe
they applye themselfe in the offyce of the mendycans, in purchasyng and beggynge on ever
They be a grete sorte replenysshed with unhappynes, saynge that they lede theyr lyves i
poverte and calamyte; and therefore, they praye evry man to gyve them theyr good alm
release of theyr payne and myserye. And yet they have golde and sylver grete plentye, b
will spende nothinge before the comyn people. Somtyme the cursed taketh the almesse
poore indygente. I fynde grete fautes in the abbottes, monkes, pryours, chanons, and cc
for all that they have rentes, tenementes, and possessyons ynough, yet, as folkes devoyde o
and understondynge, they be never satysfyed with goodes. They goo from vyllage to vylla
from towne to towne, berynge grete bagges upon theyr neckes, assemblynge so moche good
it is grete mervayle, and whan they be in theyr relygyous cloysters, they make them byle
they have had lytell gyven them or nothynge; for God knoweth they make heven chere
countre. There is another sort of pardoners, the which bereth relyques aboute with th
abusynge the pore folkes; for and yf they have but one poore peny in theyr purses they mu
it. They garde togyder golde and sylver in every place, lyke as yf it grewe. They make th
folkes byleve moche gay gere. They sel the feders of the Holy Ghoost. They bere the b
some deed body aboute, the which, paraventure, is damned. They shewe the heer of some ol
saynge that it is of the berde of the Innocentes. There is an innumerable syght of suche
and of vacabondes in this realme of Englonde, the which be hole of all theyr membres and
wynne theyr lyves honestly. Notwithstondynge they go beggynge from dore to dore, becau
wyll not werke, and patcheth an olde mantell or an olde gowne with an hondred colou

aboute theyr legges, as who say they be sore. And oftentymes they be m
t gyveth them almesse. They breke theyr chyldrens membres in th
nen sholde have the more pyte of them. They go wepynge and wryngyn
counterfettynge the sorrowfull, praynge for Goddes sake to gyve them
o well the hypocrytes that there is no man the whiche seeth them but that
yve them an almesse. There is some stronge and puysaunt rybaudes,
ire, but lyve, as these beggers, without doynge ony thynge, the whiche
They be well at ease to have grete legges and bellyes eten to the bonis;
medycynes therto for to hele them, but soner envenymeth them, and dyv
which I holde my pease. O poore frantyke fooles, the whiche robbeth th
r to ete, and by adventure dare not aske none for shame, the auncyent m
and blynde men. Alas! thynke thereon, for truely ye shall gyve accomp
ed us."

66, Thomas Harman, Esq., probably a justice of peace, published
nusing work, entitled, "A Caveat, or Warning for Common Curset
called Vagabones;" in which he has described the several sorts
d other rogues with considerable humour, and has collected togeth
ords belonging to what he humorously calls the "leud lousey langua
luskes and lazy lorrels, wherewith they bye and sell the comm
through the countrey." He says they term this language *Pedla*
which had not then been invented above thirty years. As the bo
inted, it will be proper, on this occasion, to use it more sparingly, a
h of Harman's vagabonds as fall under the begging class. These a
ticularly mentioned in the Stat. xxvii. Henry VIII. against vagabon
g to be wounded soldiers. These, says Harman, after a year or tw
be prevented by twined hemp, become,—2. *Upright Men;* still p
ved in the wars, and offering, though never intending, to work f
decline receiving meat or drink, and take nothing but money by w
ive to steal pigs and poultry at night, chiefly plundering the farme
thor, they have been much whipped at fairs. They attack and r
do not belong to their own fraternity, occasionally admitting
it by pouring a quart of liquor on their pates, with these words,
to the rogue, and that from henceforth it shall be lawful for thee

A Soap-eater, copied from a rare print of the time of Queen Elizabeth

A Tom of Bedlam copied from an old Drawing of the time of Edw: 6th in the possession of Francis Douce Esq.

Copied from a Drawing of the time of Henry VIth in the possession of

bboute theyr legges, as who say they be sore. And oftentymes they be mo
t gyveth them almesse. They breke theyr chyldrens membres in the
nen sholde have the more pyte of them. They go wepynge and wryngyn
counterfettynge the sorrowfull, praynge for Goddes sake to gyve them
o well the hypocrytes that there is no man the whiche seeth them but that
yve them an almesse. There is some stronge and puysaunt rybaudes, t
ire, but lyve, as these beggers, without doynge ony thynge, the whiche
They be well at ease to have grete legges and bellyes eten to the bonis; t
medycynes therto for to hele them, but soner envenymeth them, and dyv
which I holde my pease. O poore frantyke fooles, the whiche robbeth th
r to ete, and by adventure dare not aske none for shame, the auncyent m
and blynde men. Alas! thynke thereon, for truely ye shall gyve accomp
ed us."

66, Thomas Harman, Esq., probably a justice of peace, published
nusing work, entitled, "A Caveat, or Warning for Common Curseto
called Vagabones;" in which he has described the several sorts
d other rogues with considerable humour, and has collected togeth
ords belonging to what he humorously calls the "leud lousey langua
luskes and lazy lorrels, wherewith they bye and sell the comm
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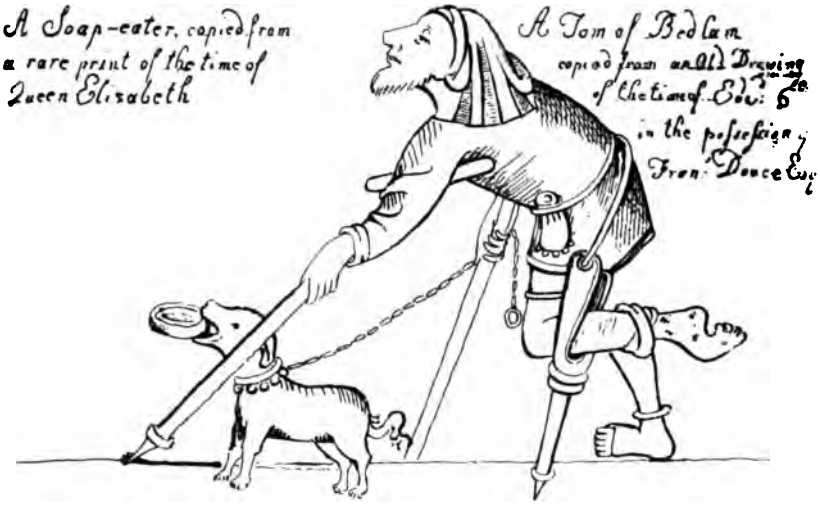
A Soap-eater, copied from a rare print of the time of Queen Elizabeth



A Tom of Bedlam copied from an old Drawing of the time of Edw: 6th in the possession of Fran: Douce Esq

Copied from a Drawing of the time of Henry VIII th in the possession of Francis Douce, Esq.

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the country with black boxes at the girdle, containing forged briefs, or licences for hospitals. Some have clouts bound round their legs, and walk as if lame, with in their hands. 8. *Freshwater Mariners*, or *Whipjacks;* whose ships, says the author, were drowned in Salisbury Plain. These counterfeit great losses at sea b wreck and piracy, and are chiefly Irishmen, begging with false licences, under tl posed seal of the Admiralty, so artfully constructed as to deceive even the best la 9. The *Counterfeit Crank;* who is described at large, with a figure, in another part work. 10. *Dommerars;* chiefly Welshmen, pretending to be dumb, and forcibly k down their tongues doubled, groaning for charity, and keeping up their hand piteously, by which means they procure considerable gains. 11. *Demanders for glyn* who are chiefly women that go about with false licences to beg, as sufferers from glymmar, in pedlars' language, signifying that element. Many other classes are e rated in this curious volume, as—priggars of prauncers, swadders, jarkman, patricos, baskets, autem morts, walking morts, doxies, dells, kynchin morts, and kynchin coe all these are rather pilferers than beggars.

As every trade or profession had its patron saint, so the beggars made choic Martin, who appears to have had a great regard for them. This person was origi soldier of rank in the armies of the Emperors Constantius and Julian, but prefe religious life, he applied to Saint Hilary, of Poitou, who appointed him his sub-d and soon afterwards becoming a saint himself, he of course acquired the power of ing miracles, many of which, with much other legendary matter, have been related credulous but elegant historian, Sulpitius Severus, and transferred, with due ad and improvements, into that grand repertory of pious frauds, the Golden Leger some other works of similar authority. It is related of him, that when a soldier passed by one of the gates of Amiens in winter time, he met a poor naked man, on none would bestow alms. Martin drew out his sword, and cutting his mantle asun the middle, gave one half to the poor man, having nothing else to bestow on hir tenting himself with the remainder to keep him from the cold. On the ensuing ni saw the Saviour of the world in heaven, clothed with that part which he had gi the poor man, and exclaiming to the angels that surrounded him, "Martin, yet the faith, hath covered me with this vesture." Ever afterwards he became partic attached to beggars and poor people. The cripples and lepers seem, however, t made exclusive choice of St Giles for their patron, to whom the hospitals and other for their relief were usually dedicated. So the parish church of Cripplegat dedicated to him; and the ward itself, named after a very ancient gate to whi crippled beggars particularly resorted. There would be some difficulty to accou their preference of this Saint, as he does not appear to have been either lame or l He was a noble Christian, born at Athens, a man of singular charity, giving larg the poor, and on one occasion doing more than St Martin, by giving the *whole* of h to a diseased and naked beggar, who is said to have been immediately healed on p it on.

As an exemplification of the legend of Saint Martin might be acceptable to readers, it has been thought fit to select, as an appropriate embellishment, one oldest figures of the Saint that remain, and to place it before the title of the work. print has been copied with scrupulous fidelity from an ancient engraving in cop the truly valuable collection of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., by a German artist, whose unfortunately has not been preserved, and who probably executed it between the 1460 and 1470. In this instance the story has not been correctly adhered to, f designer of the print has there introduced a *couple* of beggars; an error that is suffi

variety it affords of the mendicant costume, one of these fellow
eeper and dish, the other of a crutch. A later print of this subject
osity on all accounts, may likewise be consulted. It is from a desig
artist of grotesque celebrity, and represents Saint Martin in a boa
crowds of others on shore, in every possible form and attitude.
the following inscription, in the Flemish language: "The good Sain
resented among the crippled, nasty, wretched tribe, distributing
ead of money; the miserable crew contending for the spoil."
1, a spirited presentment to the Court of King's Bench was made b
Middlesex, against the unusual swarms of sturdy and clamorou
he many frightful objects exposed in the streets; in which they stat
g a very strong presentment to the same effect had been made by
they had found the evil rather increased than remedied. This the
in the proper officers, and trust that a proper remedy will be applie
troubled with the poor, at the same time that they are every da
ed with taxes to provide for them; and that his Majesty's subject
ge of the streets, as in former happy times, free and undisturbed, an
the little business to which the decay of trade has reduced ther

ion of the present Parliament, the matter has been again taken u
ill and vigour that reflects great honour on its conductors; and w
to see the streets of the Metropolis freed from the many public an
s that have increased with its population, and the real objects
sion humanely and properly cherished and protected, as well as th
expense of supporting them reduced.
rceive the alarm has been taken by the members of the mendican
not be too much to add, that the interest and curiosity of the preser
ugment, in proportion as the characters that have led to its compos
numbers. That they should entirely disappear, may be more tha
xpected.

# MENDICANT WANDERERS THROUGH THE STREETS OF LONDON.

AILORS, according to the old adage, port in every storm. The appeal o worthy heart, stow a copper in locker,—for poor Jack has not had to-day," is as piercingly felt by the cottager as the British Admiral.

Who can recollect Bigg's pathe ture of the "Shipwrecked Sailor-b Mrs Ludlam's charming poem of "Th Child," without shedding the t sympathy?

The public are not, however, t clude, that because a fellow sports a and trousers, he must have been a s for there are many fresh-water who never saw a ship but from I Bridge. Such an impostor was Jack Flaxman's model, whose effigy is at to the capital letter of this page. Jack's latter history is truly curious. After lin for nearly three months, he died on the 15th of August 1815, aged 35. His funer attended by his wife and faithful dog, Tippo, as chief mourners, accompanied by blind beggars in black cloaks; namely, John Fountain, George Dyball, and John Two blind fiddlers, William Worthington and Joseph Symmonds, preceded the playing the 104th Psalm. The whimsical procession moved on, amidst crowds of s tors, from Jack's house, in Charlton Gardens, Somers Town, to the churchyard Pancras, Middlesex. The mourners afterwards returned to the place from whe funeral had proceeded, where they remained the whole of the night, dancing, dri

ing, and occasionally chaunting Tabernacle hymns; for it must
st of the beggars are staunch Methodists. The person from who
re obtained, and who was one of the party, thought himself extreme
e off with a pair of black eyes *only*. The conduct of this ma
as however powerfully contrasted by the extraordinary attachme
's cur, Tippo, his long and stedfast guide, who, after remaining thr
er's grave, refusing every sort of food, died with intermitting sig
. The dog of Woollett, the engraver, died nearly a similar death.
late exhibits Stuart's pupil, George Dyball, a fellow of considera
etimes dresses as a sailor, in nankeen waistcoat and trousers; b
ter, never was a seaman. Stuart taught him to maund, by allowi
spectful distance, and repeat his supplications.
markable for his leader, Nelson, whose tricks displayed in an extr
sagacity and docility of the canine race. This dog would, at a wo
d him to any part of the town he wished to traverse, and at so qui
imals have been observed to get on much faster than any other stre
ess was to make a response to his master's "*Pray pity the Blind*"
e, accompanied with uplifted eyes and an importunate turn of t
s eyes have not caught those of the spectators, he has been seen
nst their knees, to enforce his solicitations. When money was throv
mediately put it down, took out the contents with his mouth, a
s tail, carried them to his master. After this, for a moment or tw
smell about the spot; but as soon as his master uttered "*Come, Si*
the extent of his string, with his tail between his legs, apprehensi
master's corrective switch. This animal was presented to Dyball
the blind fiddler, who received him of James Garland, another bli
aught him his tricks. Unfortunately for Dyball, this treasure h
from him, as is supposed by some itinerant player, and he is n
n a dog of inferior qualifications, though George has declared him
*or tricks.*"

teaching dogs to beg with cans in their mouths is not new. A f
was such an animal in a booth at Bartholomew Fair who made

## PLATE I.

George Dyball, a blind beggar of considerable notoriety, and his dog Nelson.

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## PLATE II.

A blind beggar well known at fairs near the metropolis; declares himself "*a poor Spaniard mar.*"

PLATE III.

Blind beggar attended by a boy. From a drawing made in W
known about Finsbury Square and Bunhill Row. His cant is, "I
hearted Christians, remember the blind; pray, pity the stone-dark

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## PLATE IV.

Tall blind beggar, with a long staff, with which he strikes the curb-stones. Drawn while standing against the wall of Whitbread's Brewery.

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## PLATE V.

Blind beggar, who observes a profound silence when on his stand, but makes noise enough when he attends the Tabernacle Walk on the Sabbath.

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## PLATE VI.

Blind man, who never tasted gin in his life. Frequented Bethnal Green Road, and obtained an honest livelihood by trafficking in halfpenny ballads.

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## PLATE VII.

Charles Wood, a blind man, with an organ and a dancing dog. "The real learned French dog, Bob." Money being thrown, Bob picks it up, and puts it into his master's pocket.

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"Poor fellow," exclaimed a spectator, "he has been in the battle of Wa
"*Yes, my belove friends,*" returned the mendicant, "*De money de money go ve too.*"

However, this fellow is now and then detected, in consequence of a picture, is painted on a tin plate and fastened to his breast, being the portrait of and worn years ago by a marine, who had lost his sight at Gibraltar. His hair, which is son bushy, is now and then closely put under his hat, or tied in a tail; and when he alt voice, he becomes a different character—the form of a decrepit vender of matches seated beggar in this plate is frequently to be seen at the wall of Privy Chamb never asks charity, nor goes any great distance from Westminster, where he reside

The following plate of a walking beggar, attended by a boy, was taken from a ing made in West Smithfield. The object of it is well known about Finsbury and Bunhill Row; sometimes he stands at the gates of Wesley's meeting-house. H is, "Do, my worthy, tender-hearted Christians, remember the blind; pray pity th dark blind." The tricks of the boy that attended this man when the drawing was brought to mind the sportive Lazarillo De Tormes, when he was the guide of a l from which entertaining history there are two very spirited etchings by Thomas W the one, where he defrauds his master when partaking of the bunch of grapes; a other, where he revenges a thrashing received from his master by causing him tc his head against a pillar, and tumble into a ditch that he was attempting to leap.

The next subject is a tall blind man, with a long staff, with which he strik curbstones. He is seldom to be seen in any particular place, and was drawn w stood against the wall of Mr Whitbread's brewhouse.

He is frequently a vender of the penny religious tracts, dispersed by a soc Methodists, though perhaps with little use, for they are often purchased by peop are actually going to the gin-shop. It is here stated, on credible authority, that th no less than 27,000 of the Methodist and 21,500 of the Evangelical Magazines pu every month; and it is also reported, that not less than 800 Methodistical meeting- have been erected in England within the last year. The beggar portrayed in th plate is a blind man, who remains for many hours successively with his legs position. He observes a profound silence when on his stand, but makes noise c when he attends the Tabernacle Walk on the Sabbath; on the week days, howe is frequently heard singing obscene songs. He is introduced, with his wife, in the ground of George Dyball's plate.

The next plate affords a remarkable instance of sobriety in a blind man, who tasted gin in his life. He was some years since to be found on the historical beggarly-famed road of Bethnal Green, and obtained an honest livelihood by trat in halfpenny ballads.

The ensuing etching is of Charles Wood, a blind man, with an organ and a d dog, which he declares to be "*The real learned French dog, Bob,*" and extols his tri the following never-failing address, "*Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the real l French dog; please to encourage him; throw any thing down to him, and s nimbly he'll pick it up, and give it to his poor blind master. Look about, Bob; be see what you're about, Bob.*" Money being thrown, Bob picks it up, and puts it i master's pocket. "*Thank ye, thank ye, my good masters; should any more Ladi Gentlemen wish to encourage the poor dog, he's now quite in the humour; he'll pic almost before you can throw it down.*" It is needless to add, that this man, whose is against Privy Garden Wall, makes what is called "*a pretty penny*" by his l French friend.

al is of so interesting a nature, that it has been thought worth while
give a side view of him, in order to exhibit the true cut of his ta

The two succeeding plates are of a class that must ensu
attention from the gaping multitude, and are commonly term
industrious beggars.

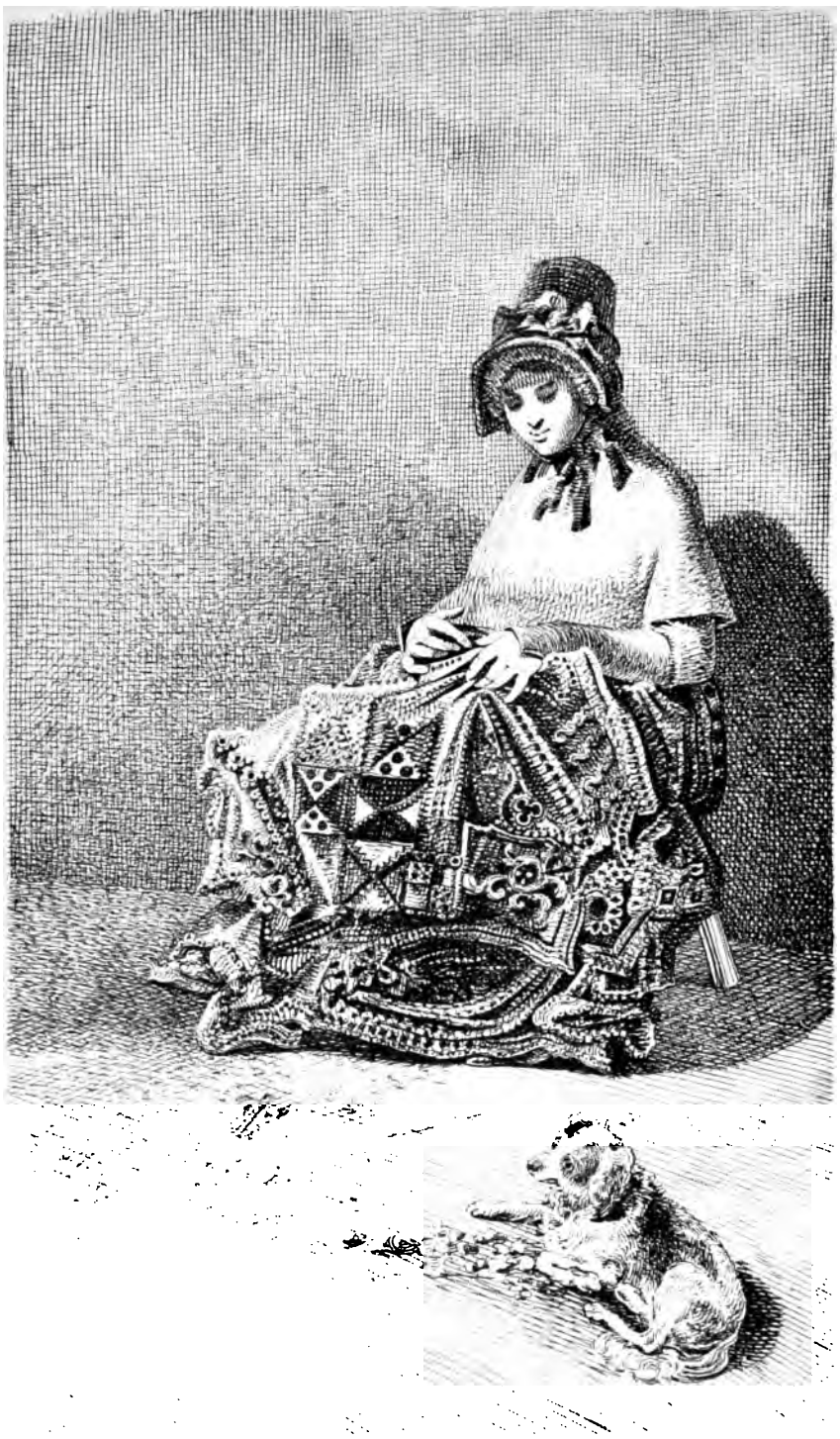
The female figure is that of Priscilla, an inhabitant of S
James, Clerkenwell, who is often to be seen in the summ
seated against the wall of the Reservoir of the New Riv
Water-works, Spa-fields, and employed in the making of patc
work quilts. She threads her own needle, cuts her ow
patches, and fits them entirely herself. The other pla
exhibits the portrait of Taylor, a blind shoemaker, who lo
his sight eighteen years since by a blight. This harmless ma
affron Hill, maintains a family by his attention to his stands, whi
hitehall, and the wall by Whitfield's Chapel, Tottenham Court Roa
ir may be justly regarded as true objects of compassion, as they nev
mmon street-beggars.

which will close the series of blind beggars, exhibits the portrait
He was employed many years ago to turn a wheel for a four-po
Oxford Street, but afterwards lost his sight at Gibraltar, under t
ld. His stands are at Furnival's Inn and Portugal Street, near whi
es.

DUSTRIOUS beggars are sometimes confounded wi
sturdy impostors. Of the latter description is t
man whose figure is given in the next plate. H
employment is to cut a chain out of a piece of as
which chain he calls "Turkish Moorings."

After this fellow had agreed to accept two shi
lings for half an hour's sitting for the present wor
he had not been seated in the kitchen ten minut
before he began to nestle, and growled a hope that

## PLATE VIII.



Priscilla, an inhabitant of St James, Clerkenwell, seated against the wall of the New River Water Works, Spa-fields, and employed in the making of patchwork quilts.

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## PLATE IX.

Taylor, a blind shoemaker, at the wall by Whitefield's Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

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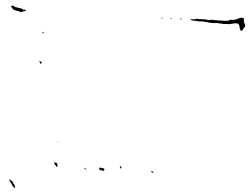
## PLATE X.

William Kinlock, a blind beggar, who lost his sight at Gibraltar.



## PLATE XI.

Chain maker, who said he was not a beggar; and if people would put mo
hat, surely it was not for him to turn it out.

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## *THE STREETS OF LONDON.*

The annexed representation is of a fellow whose figure was recently cop Holborn, and although he was so scandalously intoxicated in the middle of the da

it was with the greatest difficulty he could stai many people followed to give him money, becau inscription on his hat declared him to be " ( EMPLOYMENT." Such are the effects of imp and the mischief of ill-directed benevolence. contrast to the two preceding characters, see th plate, which affords the portraits of two truly trious persons, Joseph Thake and his son. people are natives of Watford, in Hertfordshir finding it impossible to procure work, and bei termined not to beg, employed themselves in n puzzles. The boy learned the art when under a herd in Cambridgeshire. These specimens genuity are made of pieces of willow, which c small stones, serving for children's rattles, or amusement for grown persons who, unacqu with the key, after taking them to pieces are p to put them together again. When honest Thake and his son had filled a sack trudged to the great City, where they took their station in St Paul's Churchyard, v their toys at the moderate price of sixpence a piece.

Their rustic simplicity quickly procured them customers; among whom the au friend, Mr Henry Pocknell, after purchasing a few specimens of their handy-worl cured for him the pleasure of imitating his example.

The worthy parent transferred the money to his son, who requested that he have the satisfaction of presenting his benefactor with a bird.

The succeeding plate displays the effigy of Joseph Johnson, a black, who in quence of his having been employed in the merchant service only, is not entitled provision of Greenwich. His wounds rendering him incapable of doing further d the ocean, and having no claim to relief in any parish, he is obliged to gain a liv shore; and in order to elude the vigilance of the parochial beadles, he first stai Tower Hill, where he amused the idlers by singing George Alexander Stevenson's " S By degrees he ventured into the public streets, and at length became what is c " Regular Chaunter." But novelty, the grand secret of all exhibitions, from the Lantern to the Panorama, induced Black Joe to build a model of the ship Nel which, when placed on his cap, he can, by a bow of thanks, or a supplicating incli to a drawing-room window, give the appearance of sea-motion. Johnson is as freq to be seen in the rural village as in great cities; and when he takes a journey, the hearted waggoner will often enable him in a few hours to visit the marketpla Staines, Romford, or St Albans, where he never fails to gain the farmer's penny, by singing " The British Seaman's Praise," or Green's more popular song of " The W Walls of Old England." The following plate presents the portrait of another blac of great notoriety, Charles M'Gee, a native of Ribon, in Jamaica, born in 1744, and father died at the great age of 108. This singular man usually stands at the Obe the foot of Ludgate Hill. He has lost an eye, and his woolly hair, which is almost is tied up behind in a tail, with a large tuft at the end, horizontally resting upon th of his coat. Charles is supposed to be worth money. His stand is certainly ab others the most popular, many thousands of persons crossing it in the course of th

he working-days sported a smart coat, presented to him by a cit
Sunday he is a constant attendant at Rowland Hill's meeting-hous
n his apparel is appropriately varied. This man's portrait, when
awn on the 9th of October 1815, in the parlour of a public-house, tl
Bells, opposite to the famous well of St Brigit, which gave name to tl
r kings, Bridewell; but which has, ever since the grant of Edwa
correction for vagabonds, &c. It is a truly curious circumstance, th
ave name to other prisons of a similar kind; for instance, Clerke
Tothill-fields' Bridewell. Over the entrance of the latter, the follo
een placed:—

HERE ARE SEVERAL SORTS OF WORK
OR THE POOR OF THIS PARISH OF ST.
MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER;
AS ALSO THE COUNTY, ACCORDING TO
W, AND FOR SUCH AS WILL BEG, AND
IVE IDLE IN THIS CITY AND LIBERTY
OF WESTMINSTER, ANNO 1655.

s well as those destitute of sight, seldom fail to excite compassio
ver humble their situation, can withhold charity from the infa
s necessarily dead to its supplications, and deeply shrouded from tl
ulgar by the bonnet, placarded with

RAY PITY THE BLIND AND FATHERLESS!

## PLATE XII

**Joseph Thake and his son, who made rattle puzzles, and sold them in St Paul's Churchyard at sixpence a piece.**

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## PLATE XIII.

Joseph Johnson, a black sailor, with a model of the ship *Nelson* on his cap.

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## PLATE XIV.

**Charles M'Gee, a notorious black man, whose father died at the age of 108. He usually stood at the Obelisk, at the foot of Ludgate Hill.**

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**Then, Stranger, pause, and yield a gift**
**To Misery's Children due;**
**Lo! e'en yon grasping Miser's thrift**
**Now drops like hallowed dew.** **M. P.**

Doctor Johnson, who generally gave to importunate beggars, never failed to
the silent blind.

Black men are extremely cunning, and often witty; they have mostly short
such as Jumbo, Toby, &c., but the last seems of late to be the most fashionable, fo
not only been used by the master of Mr Punch, the street-strolling puppet, as a n
that merry little fellow's dog, but by the proprietor of the Sapient Pig.

The last negro beggar called Toby, was a character well known in this Met
He was destitute of toes, had his head bound with a white handkerchief, and bent
almost double to walk upon two hand-crutches, with which he nearly occupied th
of the pavement. Master Toby generally affected to be tired and exhausted wh
he approached a house where the best gin was to be procured; and was perhaps of
inhabitants of Church Lane, St Giles's, the man who expended the most money
national cordial.

But this man was nothing when compared with a Lascar, who lately sold hal
ballads, and whose gains enabled him to spit his goose, or broil a duck; for it
known, that upon an average he made not less than fifteen shillings per day.

The author of this little work sincerely regrets the loss of a sketch that he mad
a black man, whose countenance and figure were the most interesting of any of th
He was nearly six feet in height, rather round in the shoulders, and usually
covering of green baize; indeed altogether he brought to recollection that exquisite
of Cicero, in the Pomfret collection of marbles at Oxford, so beautifully engra
Sherwin. This fellow, who had often been taken up, has not been seen for
months.

Go-cart, Billies in bowls, or Sledge-beggars, are denominations for those c
whose misfortunes will not permit them to travel in any
way; and these are next presented to the reader's notice.

Men of this class are to be found in every country
little fellow above depicted in the cart is copied from
Carlevarij's 100 Views in Venice, a set of long quarto plates
spiritedly etched, and published in 1703.

Hogarth, whose active eye caught Nature in all her garbs, has introduced
Wedding of the Industrious Apprentice, a cripple well known in those days und
appellation of Philip in the Tub, a fellow who constantly attended weddings, and r
the ballad of "Jesse, or the Happy Pair."

Dublin has ever been famous for a Billy in the Bowl. A very remarkable fel
this class, well known in that city, and who thought proper to leave Ireland
Union, was met in London by a Noble Lord, who observed, "So you are here
"Yes, my Lord," replied the beggar, "the Union has brought us all over."

The back view of the person exhibited in the following plate, is that of S
Horsey, who, in December 1816, had been a London beggar for thirty-one year
this man there are various opinions, and it is much to be doubted if the truth
obtained even from his own mouth. He states that Mr Abernethy cut off his legs
Bartholomew's Hospital, but he does not declare from what cause; so that being de
of the power of gaining a subsistence by labour, he was forced to become a beggar

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Then, Stranger, pause, and yield a gift
To Misery's Children due;
Lo! e'en yon grasping Miser's thrift
Now drops like hallowed dew. M. P.

Doctor Johnson, who generally gave to importunate beggars, never failed to the silent blind.

Black men are extremely cunning, and often witty; they have mostly short such as Jumbo, Toby, &c., but the last seems of late to be the most fashionable, for not only been used by the master of Mr Punch, the street-strolling puppet, as a na that merry little fellow's dog, but by the proprietor of the Sapient Pig.

The last negro beggar called Toby, was a character well known in this Met He was destitute of toes, had his head bound with a white handkerchief, and bent l almost double to walk upon two hand-crutches, with which he nearly occupied the of the pavement. Master Toby generally affected to be tired and exhausted wh he approached a house where the best gin was to be procured; and was perhaps of inhabitants of Church Lane, St Giles's, the man who expended the most money national cordial.

But this man was nothing when compared with a Lascar, who lately sold hal ballads, and whose gains enabled him to spit his goose, or broil a duck; for it known, that upon an average he made not less than fifteen shillings per day.

The author of this little work sincerely regrets the loss of a sketch that he mad a black man, whose countenance and figure were the most interesting of any of the He was nearly six feet in height, rather round in the shoulders, and usually v covering of green baize; indeed altogether he brought to recollection that exquisite of Cicero, in the Pomfret collection of marbles at Oxford, so beautifully engra Sherwin. This fellow, who had often been taken up, has not been seen for s months.

Go-cart, Billies in bowls, or Sledge-beggars, are denominations for those c whose misfortunes will not permit them to travel in any way; and these are next presented to the reader's notice.

Men of this class are to be found in every country little fellow above depicted in the cart is copied from Carlevarij's 100 Views in Venice, a set of long quarto plates spiritedly etched, and published in 1703.

Hogarth, whose active eye caught Nature in all her garbs, has introduced Wedding of the Industrious Apprentice, a cripple well known in those days und appellation of Philip in the Tub, a fellow who constantly attended weddings, and r the ballad of "Jesse, or the Happy Pair."

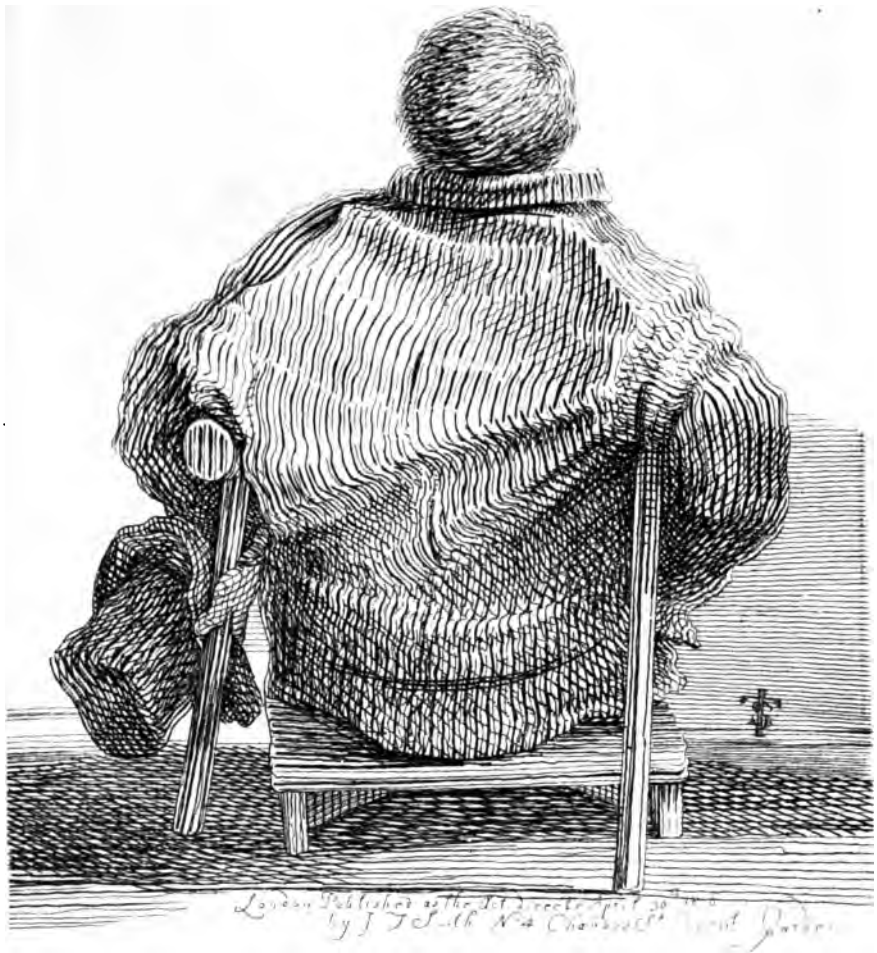
Dublin has ever been famous for a Billy in the Bowl. A very remarkable fel this class, well known in that city, and who thought proper to leave Ireland c Union, was met in London by a Noble Lord, who observed, "So you are here "Yes, my Lord," replied the beggar, "the Union has brought us all over."

The back view of the person exhibited in the following plate, is that of S Horsey, who, in December 1816, had been a London beggar for thirty-one years this man there are various opinions, and it is much to be doubted if the truth c obtained even from his own mouth. He states that Mr Abernethy cut off his legs Bartholomew's Hospital, but he does not declare from what cause; so that being dep of the power of gaining a subsistence by labour, he was forced to become a beggar

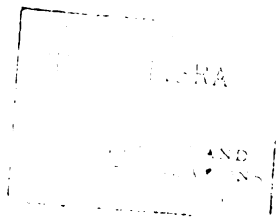
yled the King of the Beggars, but certainly without the least found
no one has been less acquainted with beggars than himself; and
ommand of a district, that he utterly denies. His walks, or rath
always confined; on some days he slides to Charing Cross, but
t the door of Mr Coutts's banking-house, perhaps with an idea th
ey have received money are more likely to bestow charity.
n, Horsey has the most dexterous mode of turning, or rather swingi
hop. He dashes the door open by forcibly striking the front of h
gainst it.
en in a most perilous situation, when he lodged in a two-pair of stai
ton's Court, Holborn. He had placed himself on the window-sill,
utside upper panes, and was attached as usual to his sledge, wh
oke a square. On this occasion he let loose the volley of oaths whi
n so forcibly discharge; nor did his rage subside after he had launch
n again; indeed he was heard at intervals to vociferate in this w

ordinary torso etched in the next plate is that of John Mac Nally,
ne. This poor fellow lost the use of his legs by a log, that crush
n an apprentice at Cork.
lders, and chest, which are exactly those of Hercules, would pro
the artist.
l known about Parliament Street, Whitehall, and the Surrey foot
, after scuttling along the streets for some time upon a sledge, di
f novelty, and trained two dogs, Boxer and Rover, to draw him in
trivance he has increased his income beyond all belief.
an's dogs when coupled have occasional snarlings, particularly wh
f with an overstrained exertion, the other feeling at the same ti
e, yet, when their master has been dead drunk, and become literal
they have very cordially united their efforts to convey him to h
's Lane, Westminster, and perhaps with more safety than if he h
quently taking a circuitous route during street repairs in order
ath

## PLATE XV.

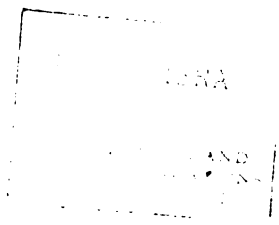


Samuel Horsey, a London beggar for more than thirty-one years. Frequented the neighbourhood of Charing Cross and Coutts's Bank.



## PLATE XVI.

John MacNally, of Tyrone County, with his two dogs Boxer and Rover, who drew him in a truck. Well known about Parliament Street and Whitehall.



## PLATE XVI.

John MacNally, of Tyrone County, with his two dogs Boxer and Rover, who drew him in a truck. Well known about Parliament Street and Whitehall.

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## PLATE XVII.

A Jew Beggar, who has lost the use of his legs, and was drawn in a box about the neighbourhood of Petticoat Lane.

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## PLATE XVII.

A Jew Beggar, who has lost the use of his legs, and was drawn in a box about the neighbourhood of Petticoat Lane.

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from lamp to lamp through the very streets above mentioned. tomed to his task, that as soon as he heard his master co scamper to the next, and there wait the arrival of the ladder.

Street-crossing sweepers next make their appearance; t William Tomlins, whose stand is very productive, as it inclu James Streets. Of this man there is nothing further remar to his pitch, for so the beggars and ballad-singers call their alive to the receipt of every penny, and will not suffer hi diverted from his solicitations; as a strong proof of which, h of a gentleman who called to him for that purpose, and from t he thought begging a better occupation.

The next character portrayed is a constant sweeper of Ludgate Hill. This man finds it his interest to wear a cloth that account frequently noticed by elderly maiden city dames of their own sex.

The crossing from Charles Street to Rathbone Place is s filthy a looking fellow as any of his tribe. In order to r literally combs his hair with his opened fingers. He at prese by wearing a fireman's jacket. The next plate represents a la the crossing at the end of Princes Street, Hanover Square, ar surmounted by a soldier's jacket. At the time he was drawn person was not recognised as a vender of matches, in which c before been selected as a subject for this work, and whose port following plate. The boy occasionally sings the old match s finds it his interest to exercise his broom at the above station.

The subjects of the next two plates are unfortunate n silver-haired man, of the name of Lilly, who lost his leg in so Poets' Corner, in the Abbey, is the place where he is mostly to

The second plate is the portrait of William Frasier, depriv field of battle. His allowance as a maimed soldier not being large family, he is obliged to depend on the benevolence of s chase boot-laces of him. When this poor fellow's portrait was Lane, in the house formerly occupied by Torre, the print-seller worker at Mary-le-bone Gardens.

London has of late been gradually losing many of its old s that pleasing one of the milkmaid's garland, so richly decora and bunches of cowslips. The garland was of a pyramidal for carried by two chairmen, adorned with ribbons and tulips. mugs, quart tankards, and large dishes, sometimes to the val hired of silversmiths for the purpose. The milkwoman and Nancy Dawson petticoats, would dance to the fiddler's jigs of " she goes," before the doors of their customers; but now, instea May-day gaiety, the streets are infested by such fellows as adjoining plate, who have been dismissed, perhaps for their i public places of entertainment. These men hire old dress Sweeper's, Cinder-sifter's, or Bunter's Garland, or Jack in the sorts of grimace and ribaldry to extort money from their nume

Few persons, particularly those in elevated life, can witne idea of the various modes by which the lowest classes gain a li

e few years ago a woman, of the name of Smith, regularly went ov
morning, to strike out the teeth of dead dogs that had been stol
ke of their skins. These teeth she sold to bookbinders, carvers, a
g tools.

n who, on Sunday mornings when there are no carts about, freque
the adjoining lanes inhabited by Lisbon merchants, to pick up fro
se of lemons, after they have been squeezed for their juice. The
distillers, who extract a further portion of liquor, and thus affo
elling, at a considerably reduced price, lemon drops to the lower ord

t the common beggars eat the food given to them; and it is a we
ey sell their broken bread to the lowest order of the biscuit bake
purpose of making "tops and bottoms," &c.

he practice in former days, as appears in an old ballad, from whi
xtract:—

THE BEGGAR'S WEDDING;

OR, THE JOVIAL CREW.

*Printed with allowance, October* 19, 1676.

" Then Tom a Bedlam winds his horn at best,
Their trumpet 'twas to bring away their feast;
Pickt marybones they had, found in the street,
Carrots kickt out of kennels with their feet;
Crusts gathered up for bisket, twice so dry'd;
Alms-tubs, and olla podridas, beside
Many such dishes more; but it would cumber
Any to name them, more than I can number.
Then comes the banquet, which must never fail,
That the town gave, of whitebread and strong ale.
All were so tipsie, that they could not go,
And yet would dance, and cry'd for music hoe:
With tonges and gridirons they were play'd unto,
And blind men sung, as they are us'd to do

## PLATE XVIII.

William Tomlins, a crossing-sweeper, who stood at Albemarle and St Ja

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PLATE XIX.

London Published as the Act directs
December 31st 1815 by John Thomas Smith,
No 4 Chandos Street Covent Garden

Sweeper of the crossing at the top of Ludgate Hill.

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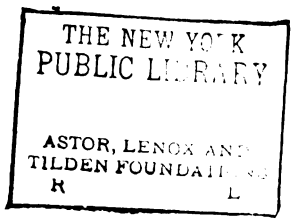
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## PLATE XX.

Daniel Cropp, sweeper of the crossing from Charles Street to Rathbone Place.

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## PLATE XXI.

**Lad who swept the crossing at the end of Princes Street, Hanover Square.**

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## PLATE XXII.

**Vendor of matches.**

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## PLATE XXIII.

"Lilly," who lost his leg in some repairs at Westminster. Mostly to be seen at Poets' Corner in the Abbey.

## PLATE XXIV.

William Frasier, deprived of both his hands in the field of battle. Maintains his family by the sale of boot-laces.

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PLATE XXIV.

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by the sale of boot-laces.

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## PLATE XXV.

May-Day Gaiety.—These men hire old dresses, and join the Cinder-sifter's or Bunter's Garland, or Jack in the Green, &c., and exhibit all sorts of grimace and ribaldry, to extort money from their numerous admirers.

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## PLATE XXVI.

Two bone-pickers, one of them stitching patches together to tack to his coat.

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hundreds of bits of old velvet, carpets, &c., would baffle the skill of either Lav Spurzheim; it has the mixture of the idiot, the goat, and the bull-dog. Such a might have been useful to Spagnolet, or his pupil Salvator. In order to discove: of the habits of this character, he was followed for several hours through many alleys, and courts, in the parish of St Martin's in the Fields. On his arrival at Moor' which is said to have been a place for the execution of public criminals in early ti: was accused of stealing door mats, and with some difficulty extricated his tatte: the tugs of a couple of dogs. In Hartshorn Lane, in the Strand, at one time the re of Ben Jonson, he was seen to take up a brick, and throw it at two curs fightin bone, which he picked up and put into his bag. These bones are bought by the l at Haggerstone, Shoreditch, and Battlebridge, at two shillings per bushel, in whi a bushel is given over, that being bone measure.

Bill Row and John Taylor, two grubbers, are introduced in the next plate. men, with Stephen Lloyd, form the sum total of their description in London. procure a livelihood by whatever they find in grubbing out the dirt from betwe stones with a crooked bit of iron, in search of nails that fall from horse-shoes, wh allowed to be the best iron that can be made use of for gun-barrels; and thou streets are constantly looked over at the dawn of day by a set of men in search of handkerchiefs, shawls, &c., that may have been dropped during the night, yet these g now and then find rings that have been drawn off with the gloves, or small mon has been washed by the showers between the stones. These men are frequently en to clear gully-holes and common sewers, the stench of which is so great that their becomes pestilential; and its noxious quality on one occasion had so powerful a on a man of the name of Dixie, as to deprive him of two of his senses, smelli tasting, and yet Ned Flowers followed this calling for forty years. But there i more wretched class of beings than the grubbers, who never know the comfort clothes,—they are, like the leech, perpetually in water. The occupation of these d tail wretches commences on the banks of the Thames at low water. They go up t knees in mud, to pick up the coals that fall from the barges when at the wharfs. flesh and dripping rags are like the coals they carry in small bags across their sh and which they dispose of, at a reduced price, to the meanest order of chandl retailers.

The environs produce characters equally curious with those of London, parti among that order of people called Simplers, whose business it is to gather and sup city markets with physical herbs. Such an innocent instance of rustic simpli William Friday, whose portrait is exhibited in the following plate. This man start Croydon, with champignons, mushrooms, &c., and is alternately snail-picker, leech- and viper-catcher.

The man whose portrait is given in the succeeding plate, mimics the notes common English birds by means of a folded bit of tin, similar to that used by Mr I orator, and which is held between the teeth; but in order to engage the attention credulous, he pretends, as his lips are nearly closed, to draw his tones from two t pipes, using one for the fiddle, the other for the bow, and never fails to coll attentive audience, either in the street or tap-room. Musicians of this descriptio at one time very numerous. Gravelot, when he kept a drawing-school in the S made sketches of several. One particularly picturesque, was of a blind chaunter old ballads of "There was a wealthy Lawyer," or "O Brave Nell," and has been adn etched by Miller. This man accompanied his voice by playing upon a catgut drawn over a bladder, and tied at both ends of a mop-stick; but the boys cont

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**"Lilly," who lost his leg in some repairs at Westminster. Mostly to be seen at Poets' Corner in the Abbey.**

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pricking his bladder, and a pampered prodigal having with a swo
he fortunately hit upon a mode of equally charming the ear by su
-canister. Thomas King, a most excellent painter of conversatio
the time of Hogarth, and assisted him in his large pictures of Pa
oln's Inn Hall, and the Good Samaritan in Bartholomew's Hospit
several of these singular beings,—such as Maddox, the balancer o
rly that of Matthew Skeggs, who played a concerto upon a broomstic
Signor Bumbasto, at the little theatre in the Haymarket. The
engraved by Houston. That of Skeggs was published by himself,
and Bunch of Grapes, in St Alban's Street, now a part of Waterl
time, Mr Meadows, the comedian, has been particularly famous f
rds; and some of the lowest description of street vagabonds ha
playing upon their chins with their knuckles. Another hero of t
mous Buckhorse, the friend of Ned Shuter, and who formerly so
rden. This fellow grew so callous to the blow of the knuckle, as
y against a wall, and suffer, for a shilling, any wretch to strike hi
, with all his strength, in his face, which became at last more like
an any thing human. Of this man there are many portraits.

lsh, and Irish mendicants there are now very few in London; perha
es not exceed fifty, unless by including that lower order of stree
requently distract the harmonious ear with their droning bag-pip
, and crazy harps. These people, with match, tooth-pick, and cotto
considered but as one remove from beggary.

s of the Scotch are bakers' men; the women are laundresses. T
London never had many, are principally employed by the potters
lace they have an old established house of worship. It is a cheerf
ir women, who are remarkable for their cleanliness, and, like t
pictures of vigorous health. These will go in trains of twenty
Hammersmith to Covent Garden Market, joining in one nation
ing the air with their baskets of ripe strawberries.

e poor Irish are the most anxious to gain employment, and are tru

## PLATE XXVII.

**Bill Row and John Taylor, two grubbers.**

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## PLATE XXVIII.

**William Finlay,—is alternately snail-picker, leech-bather, and viper-catcher.**

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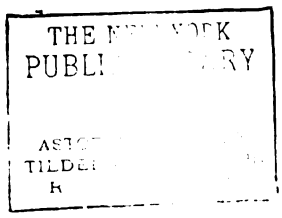
## PLATE XXIX.

Street musician, who mimics the notes of the common English birds by means of a folded bit of tin, which is held between the teeth; but in order to engage the attention of the credulous, he pretends to draw his tones from two tobacco pipes.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## PLATE XXX.

**A blind chaunter of the old ballads, who accompanied his voice by playing upon a catgut string drawn over a tea canister, and tied at both ends of a mop stick.**

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who has sold flowers in Covent Garden for the last thirty-six years, knew an Iri who would often walk under the weight of two hundred pounds. He declares th brought a load of one hundred and a half from Newgate Market to Covent Gar her head, without once pitching, though it must be observed that this was not ] weight, which has always one hundred and twenty-six pounds to the hundred.

The following woodcut represents the humane manner in which cripples ar veyed from door to door in many parts of Ireland. The following description ha kindly furnished to the Author by a friend, who has frequently assisted in the c ance, and takes no ordinary interest in the condition of the poor.

In the country parts of Ireland, beggars are treated with great tenderness an hospitality. Many of them are recognised as descended from ancient and powerfu which decayed in the revolutions of property and influence. During many years af invasion of King Henry, the houses of hospitality (so amply described in Sir John Tracts) which were established by the Chiefs for their poor relations and the tr were still kept open; and to this hour, some gentry and farmers provide the iti beggars with a bed as well as food. The alms are generally given in meal, flax milk, or potatoes, but seldom in money, except in cities or towns. After receiving a

lodging or alms, long and devout prayers are distinctly uttered at the door of th factor. Like the players in Hamlet, they are the brief chronicles of the times, an praises of the good frequently contribute to matrimonial connections. In some p the country the beggars have a particular day in the week for appearing abroad they are plentifully supplied for the remaining six; and those who, from loss of li other infirmity, are unable to walk, are seated upon barrows, and carried or wheele door to door, by the servants of each house or the casual passenger, an act of piety

performed by members of respectable families. The beggars are se
ces of Catholic worship, or pilgrimage, and many of them are d
piety and temperance. The English traveller is sometimes surpris
le figure, clothed in a hair-cloth shirt or tunic, repeating his orisc
l, with naked shivering limbs, and a beard which for years has be
or. Yet in Ireland, as in other places, there are pretended objects, a
ly the benefactions of the charitable. They receive no interrupti
ept in Dublin, where a large close cart frequently returns to the wo
tented mendicants, who have an extraordinary aversion to restrai
or compulsion to attend the established worship, which is genera
own.

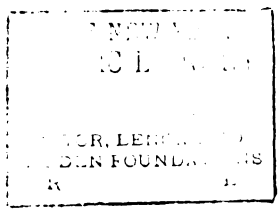
he Irish are by no means unacquainted with the use of wit a
brated Dr O'Leary used to entertain his friends with some instanc
As he was riding to Maynooth College, a beggar accosted him
he had not received a farthing for three days. The good Doctor ga
l being accosted on his return, in the evening, with a similar story,
oner with his falsehood, telling him that he was Dr O'Leary. "
everence," said the beggar, "who would I tell my lies to, except

nd near London mostly inhabited by the Irish poor, are Caln
Street; Petty France, Westminster; Paddy's Land, near Plaisto
Rumford Road; and in the parish of St Giles in the Fields. Th
is their principal residence, is called their colony, and is styled
nd;" in the centre of it there is a mass of building called "Ra

Queen Elizabeth, St Giles's was the rendezvous of the beggars; for
ning, for Common Cursitors, vulgarely called Vagabones, set forth
quire," 1567, it appears that Nicoles Genynges, the cranke, went ov
George's fields," and not, according to the expectation of Mr Harma
e dogged, toward Holborn, or St Giles's in the Fields.
a very early plan of St Giles's in the Fields, in the possession of M
of that parish, that the lowest class of its inhabitants live on

## PLATE XXXI.

**Beggars leaving town for their workhouse.**



twopence, having the names of the owners painted on them in large characters lead, in order to prevent their being bought if stolen,—as for instance,

JOHN LEA,
LAWRENCE LANE.
STOP THIEF.

At the same period, the shovels, pokers, tongs, gridirons, and purl pots of the houses, particularly those of the Maidenhead Inn, in Dyott Street (now changed to Street), and which was then kept by a man of the name of Jordan, were all cha the fire-place. At this house the beggars, after a good day's maunding, would bl dragon, a large silver tankard so called, and which was to be filled with punc There is now a house, the sign of the Rose and Crown, in Church Lane, whi formerly called the Beggars' Opera; and there was another house so denominat sign of the Weaver's Arms, in Church Lane, Whitechapel.

The last cook-shop where the knives and forks were chained to the table, was south side of High Street. It was kept about forty years ago by a man of the n Fussell.

Perhaps the only waggery in public-house customs now remaining, is tap-room of the Apple Tree, opposite to Cold Bath Fields Prison. There are a handcuffs fastened to the wires as bell-pulls, and the orders given by some company, when they wish their friends to ring, are, to "agitate the conductor."

Most of the kitchens in High Street, from St Giles's Church to the entra Holborn, were sausage, sheep's head, roley poley pudding, pancake, and potatoe The last heroine of the frying-pan exhibited a short nose and shining red face, a known by the appellation of "Little Fanny." She had fried and boiled f Markham, now living in the same house, thirty-three years. Her face had bec ardent by frequent wipings, that for many years it would not bear a touch.

It was the opinion of Sir Nathaniel Conant, when that able and active mag attended the Committee of the House of Commons, that extensive as mendicity h of late, it is by no means to be compared with what it was thirty years ago.

It is very obvious that since the proceedings of the Committee for inquiring i state of mendicity, the common beggars have decreased considerably in their nu and although they are still extremely numerous, it appears that where our wo Metropolis is molested with one beggar, there are twenty to be met with in almost capital on the continent.

England, justly claiming the palm for the encouragement of every art and s has ever been foremost in almsgiving, not only to her own people, but to those of every part of the globe. Nor can any other country boast such parochial poor The vast improvements of the streets and public edifices, great as they are, by no keep pace with them either as to comfort or expense, of which Marylebone and I are examples; and to the honour of these parishes, as well as that of St Jame concerns are regulated, examined, and audited by independent characters of the l integrity.

Notwithstanding the great benefit of these asylums for the destitute, and t for the punishment of beggars, the sympathetic heart of the true Christian, a ch unpolluted by the cant of crafty sectarists, is ever open to the tale of the distresse a respect for that excellent doctrine of St Paul, that

CHARITY NEVER FAILETH.

gium on this virtue, is extracted from Mr Hamilton's appeal in mmunity which had been deprived of its property during the

HARITY is an emanation from the choicest attribute of the Deity; it is, as it were, a portion of the Divinity engrafted upon the human stock; it cancels a multitude of transgressions in the possessor, and gives him a foretaste of celestial joys. It whetted the pious Martin's sword, when he divided his garment with the beggar; and swelled the royal Alfred's bosom, while a pilgrim was the partner of his meal. It influenced the sorrowing widow to cast her mite into the treasury; and held a Saviour on the Cross, when he could have summoned Heaven to his rescue. Its practice was dictated by the law, its neglect has been censured by the prophets; and when the Lord of the vineyard sent his only Son, he came not to destroy the law, but to fulfil it. Other virtues may have a xtends beyond the grave. Faith may be lost in endless certainty, the fruition of its object, but Charity shall live for countless l for ever blessed!"